

EXTRACT.

A TROUBLESOME DUKE.

There are several stories related by the chaplain respecting the eccentricities of the King's brother, the Duke of Cambridge, who would give vent quite loudly to the thoughts current in his mind during divine service. When the clergyman said, "Let us pray," the Duke added audibly, "With all my heart." On another occasion, as we have heard, he said, "Why the devil shouldn't we?" Once, as the unfortunate curate was reading the story of Ziegenhain, "Behold the half of my goods I give to the poor," the Duke astounded the congregation by saying aloud, "No, not I can't do that; that's too much for any man—not a cent to a tenth." In answer to "Thou shall not steal," the Duke remarked: "No, I never did steal anything except some apples, when I was quite a little boy."

Once the duke objected to the prayer for rain on account of the wind. "No use praying for rain in a northeast wind."

The prayer for rain sometimes causes quarrels in country parishes. We know of a case of a farmer rushing to the altar to complain of his parson's selfishness. "Directly he gets up his own publishing piece to buy," said the irritated agriculturist, "he begins to pray for rain." The court chairman informs us that the curate of Kent got so nervous at the continued interruption of his royal highness that he resigned his appointment.—*Temple Bar.*

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN RUSSIA.

The London *Daily News* says:—"The religious intolerance in religious matters which distinguishes Russian rule has just claimed fresh victims—one named Tikhonoff, an inferior functionary of the telegraphs; the other Velskine, a countryman. These were a few days ago summoned before the Court of Nogorod for an offence against Orthodoxy, an offence detailed in the 159th paragraph of the Penal Law. Tikhonoff, it was alleged, had assembled various persons, and had told them that he could not find the Orthodox Church to be right in recommending the worship of polytheists, 'The Saviour,' such a soul, 'never spoke one word about such things.' We ought to worship God alone, and when praying we should do well if we did not. The Saviour told us to go to go into our chamber instead of playing in the streets as the Pharisees did in old time and as the Orthodox do now." Many of the heretics sympathized with the views of Tikhonoff; and the other offender, Velskine, seems to have carried on an energetic agitation for the new truth. The two men charged with the offence were sentenced to hard labour. A great crowd attended the trial, consisting for the most part of sympathizers with the defendants. Only one of all the Russian papers and reviews has had the courage to make any remarks about the sentence. That organ, a review, called the *Vestnik Tepov* (the European Messenger), asks what the adherents of Tikhonoff and Velskine, who attended the trial, can think of the case? It can scarcely be supposed, the writer says, that this sentence will, in their eyes, be judged a sufficient proof that Tikhonoff and Velskine are wrong and the Orthodox Church right. It is much more probable that the condemned men will be considered martyrs to truth, and that the number of their secret adherents will increase. All that the Orthodox Church can gain by severity is to increase the number of religious hypocrites."

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WONDER-FUL WATERFALL.

The *Oreocite Mercury* says:—"In taking a mountain trip the other part of last week, we, in company with several of the good people of Mooretown, visited the celebrated Fall River Falls, in Fall River, about five miles from the above-mentioned town. Messrs. Rogers, Brooks and Whittier fitted out the caravan, supplying all but the *Mercy* with a horse, and our swede was a genuine long-eared mule, who has seen much service on precipitous mountain trails. The party left Mooretown about 8 o'clock, and after riding up and down the magnificent hills in that vicinity reached the Napa of northern California at 10:30 o'clock. The trip is little dangerous on horseback, but as Mrs. Whittier intends to improve the trail, the objection will be done away with. The first view of the Falls is obtained from the rocky summit of a peak overlooking the Sacramento Valley, and affording a most splendid view of Fall River canon and its junction with the Middle Fork of Feather river. There the horses must be left, and the explorers must foot it a mile round the bend to get above the Falls. The trail leads along the river just above the rushing waters, which form a splash between rocky cliffs from 300 to 500 feet high. Looking down from these dizzy heights one is overwhelmed with the grandeur of the scene. The falls are over a perpendicular rock wall, found by the latter measurement to be 55 feet high. Just above them and projecting over them is an immense boulder, in the shape of a triangle, with the apex pointing over the deep, yawning chasm, from which the deafening sound of the Falls proceeds. By crawling—or you may walk if you feel like it—out to the point of this rock, a grand sight is presented.

"Can you lay me down on the floor?" asked Davis. "We did, but it was no easy task, for his body slipped in all directions. We secured his body upon his clothing and kept it from falling. Pickwell had assisted at this performance before. After laying him down on the clean rug I carried my companion seized a barrel, which I afterward learned contained turnips, and proceeded to roll it over the prostrate Davis from his toes to his chin. The only manifestation of distress or pain shown was when the barrel rolled across his chest. He was literally flat as a pancake. But that was not all.

"Roll me up," Davis said, "and the bones will be set." Immediately Pickwell doubled Davis' head over on his chest and then continued to roll him up like a big door mat. When his feet were reached Davis looked like an armadillo, and he was soon asked to be unrolled again.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

A COMPREHENSIVE OPINION PUBLISHED IN AN EASTERN MAGAZINE.

Professor E. W. Gilman, who has made a comprehensive study of the "Chinese Question," contributes an article to the July number of the *North American Review*, in which he gives a summary of his results, that will be of great interest and attraction. Chinese immigration has become an American problem, and is regarded by many as one of the numerous dangers which threaten our civilization.

"During the period of medieval Europe," says Professor Gilman, "China was the most civilized country on earth." She developed an intense national pride and was utterly exclusive. But when, during the present century, she found herself almost encircled by the possessions of Russia, England, and France, she awoke to the need of knowing something about these powerful European nations, and suddenly threw open to the world five of her most important ports. From this colossal opening the money-hunting Chinese are now

sweeping over the world, and are forming colonies, after their fashion, in all the trade centres of Christendom.

Singapore is the distributing point. As late as 1871 that city contained only a few Chinese, the population being chiefly Malays.

But already Singapore has nearly 100,000 Chinese, and is a second Canton. In twenty

years 200,000 have entered China and

Peru. There are 130,000 in Cuba. They

are pressing into the Sandwich Islands; 50,000

have gone to Australia, and we have 30,000 in San Francisco.

In China a man receives for a day's work

from 10 to 16 cents. In California he is

reduced the passage across the Pacific as

low as \$12. Hence the Chinese come here

very naturally concluded that the possible

inflow from a population of 360,000,000 in

the third of the world's inhabitants—is some-

thing appalling. Already, he says, the

Chinese of California have taken \$200,000,

of American wealth out of the country.

"Intrinsically, it is the curse of Irish land-

lords, since the rich of the matter is the

exportation of profits, and it is immaterial

whether the drain be through lord or la-

bourer."

Chinamen are usurping more and more of

our Pacific coast trade. It is done in this

way: "An American manufacturer employs

Chinese workmen at low rates. Other

manufacturers are compelled to do the same.

Presently rich Chinamen appear, who buy

out the manufacturers, and the entire busi-

ness becomes "Chinese." The effect is to

change distribution, to give capital a larger

share of wealth and widen the gap between

poor and rich—an evil among us assuming

proportions of a national character."

Professor Gilman finds that the Chinese,

as a whole, are a good people. But the

main stream upon California has been vil-

ified in the principal Ports of India;

China, and Australia.

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Hongkong, 27th March, 1882.

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